

FILIPPOVA, N.A.

Ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros* Koch parasitizing on birds.
Paraz. sbor. 21:16-27 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Zoologicheskij institut AN SSSR.

FILIPPOVA, N.A.

Materials on ticks of the subfamily Argasinae (Ixodoidea, Argasidae). Report No. 2: Systematic groups of palaeartic Argasinae and diagnosis of the species of the U.S.S.R. in all active phases of their life cycle. Paraz. sbor. 22:7-27 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR.

FILIPPOVA, N.B., insh.

Shale phenols and their use as raw material for the synthesis
of tanning materials. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhnolog.prom.
no.6:58-66 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-
obuvnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tanning materials) (Shale) (Phenols)

GOLUBEVA, S.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASUKHIN, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KURAYTIS, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOPOROVSKAYA, Kh.S., kand.tekhn.
nauk; FRENKEL', P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; KORZINA, Ye.S., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; FILIPPOVA, N.B., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Works of the Central Scientific and Technical Institute of the
Leather and Footwear Industry in the field of tanning materials.
Nauch.-issl. trudy TSHIKP no. 30:27-46 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Tanning materials)

FILIPPOVA, N.B., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Characteristics of the tanning properties of new lak resins
made from mixtures of various phenols. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no.2:71-74 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut koshevenno-
obuvnoy promyshlennosti. (Tanning materials) (Phenol condensation products)

FILIPPOVA, N.B., inzh.: MIKHAYLOVA, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Investigating the fractional composition and tanning properties of novolak and lignophenol resins obtained from shale phenols. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.prom. no.4:76-79 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennykh volokon Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

(Tanning materials) (Phenols)

FILIPPOVA, N.B., inzh.; TOLSTUKHINA, L.S., inzh.

Investigating the rate of condensation of phenols with formaldehyde with and without the use of sulfuric acid as a catalyst. *Izv.vys. ucheb.sav.; tekhnolog.prom. no.5:52-56 '60.* (MIRA 13:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut koshevno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (for Filippova). 2. Balakhninskiy sul'fitno-spirtovyi zavod (for Tolstukhina). Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii khimicheskikh volokon Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

(Phenol condensation products)

(Tanning materials)

FILIPPOVA, N.B., inzh.

Use of the radial paper chromatography method for checking the degree of condensation of total shale phenols in the synthesis of tanning agents. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhnolog.prom. no.5:48-51 '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii khimicheskikh volokon Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Paper chromatography) (Phenols)
(Tanning materials)

FILIPPOVA, N.B., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Chromatographic determination on paper of resorcinol contained in
novolak resins synthesized from resorcinol. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekh.lég.prom. no.5:3-5 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut koshevenno-obuvnoy
promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii voloknistykh materialov.
(Paper chromatography) (Resorcinol)
(Resins, Synthetic)

FILIPPOVA, N.B.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Synthesis of artificial tanning materials on a basis of phenols of tar waters obtained in the gasification of schale." Moscow, 1961. 18 pp; (Ministry of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Technological Inst of Light Industry); 130 copies; free; (KL, 7-61 sup, 248)

FILIPPOVA, N.B., inzh.; KURAYTIS, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Synthetic tanning agent No.12-1 and experience in its use in
leather processing. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 3 no.8:36-37 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Tanning materials)

FILIPPOVA, N.B.; KURAYTIS, S.A.

Use of ammonium bisulfite in the synthesis of tanning materials.
Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIKP no.33:57-59 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

GLUSHENKOVA, Ye.V.; DYMSHITS, S.A.; KURAYTIS, S.A.; MARKICHEV, I.I.;
SEMENOV, S.S.; SOKHOR, R.A.; FILIPPOVA, N.B.

Obtaining tanning agents from the phenols of shale tar. Trudy
VNIIT no.13:101-108 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

L 63855-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020518

UR/0323/65/000/001/0082/0083

AUTHORS: ⁴⁴ Filippova, N. B. (Candidate of technical sciences); Gurayts, S. M.
~~(Candidate of technical sciences)~~

15
13
B

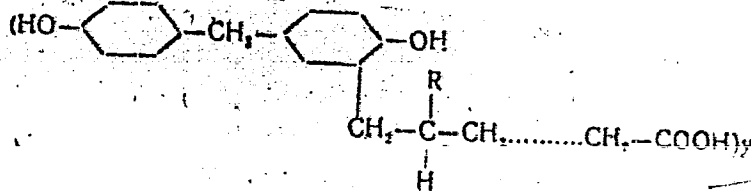
TITLE: ~~New method for synthesis of tanning agents~~ ⁴⁴ with tanning and lubricating

... phenol, aliphatic ...

Card 1/2

L 63855-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020518



where R = aliphatic residue of carboxylic acid and LSO₃H = molecule of ligno-sulfonic acid. This substance contains both phenolic hydroxyls which impart tanning properties, and chains of aliphatic hydrocarbons and fatty acids, which confer emulsifying properties. It can be synthesized from ligno-sulfonic acid and other agents, viz. etc.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (Central Scientific Research Institute for the Leather and Foot-

OTHER: OOO

FILIPPOVA, N.F.

AUTHOR: FILIPPOVA, N.F. 30-7-35/36
TITLE: Critique and Book Review.
Collected Materials on Pushkin's Life and Work.
(Materialy o zhizni i tvorchestve Pushkina - Russian)
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 27, Nr 7, pp 119-120 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The resumption of publication of "Materials on Pushkin's Life and Work" by the Institute of the Russian Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Pushkin House), Vol I M-L, 1956, 502 pp, 4,000 copies, is to be welcomed. It was the publisher's aim to make the reader acquainted with new, hitherto unpublished material on Pushkin's life and work. A critical review, however, will reject several things, especially some exaggerations. Reference is made here to Pushkin's attitude and judgement concerning the "scientific poetry" of the French poets of the 18th century. It is practically impossible to neglect the fact that the "rationalist type of the poetry" repelled Pushkin - he did not know what to do with this new form. He rather thought that the sense of poetry lay in the author's emotional attitude towards reality. The opinion on Pushkin's attitude towards Lomonosov's poetry given in the new edition is also to be rejected. Pushkin admired Lomonosov as a great scholar, but by no means as a poet. Therefore Tomashevski's opinion is most probably more correct when he says: "Pushkin was always passive toward Lomonosov's poetry - it left him cold". Of greatest value for the

Card 1/2

Critique and Book Review.

30-7-35/36

Collected Materials on Pushkin's Life and Work.

specialist is, however, the information on Pushkin's relationship with the Dekabrists (1822), published for the first time.

ASSOCIATION: Not given

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

FILIPPOVA, N.F.

Recommended principles of the comprehensive biography of Pushkin.
Vest.AN SSSR 31 no.9:139-140 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Pushkin, Aleksandr Sergeevich, 1799-1837)

L 7765-66

ACC NR: AP5025927

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/005/0735/0737

AUTHOR: Breslavets, L. P.; Kasymov, A.; Filippova, N. F.

ORG: Institute of Biological Physics AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Cell division and structure of nuclei changes induced by irradiation and radiotoxin action

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 735-737

TOPIC TAGS: plant growth, radiation plant effect, mitosis, plant genetics, toxicology

ABSTRACT: Rye seeds (Vyatka variety) and 5 day old pea sprouts (Pobeditel' variety) were soaked for 24 hrs in extracts prepared from irradiated (Cs^{137} gamma-rays, 70 r/min, 50 kr dose) and nonirradiated potato tubers and also in water to investigate radiotoxin effects. After rye seeds and pea sprouts were washed off with water, they were allowed to germinate for 43 hrs and 24 hrs respectively. Then the rye and pea sprouts were fixed to determine mitotic indices and structural changes of nuclei. Results show that the effects of radiotoxins extracted from irradiated potato tubers are similar to those of direct irradiation: inhibition of cell mitosis, chromosome aberrations, and

Card 1/2

UDC: 58.039.1

L 7765-66

ACC NR: AP5025927

partial pyknosis of nuclei ("unilateral pyknosis"). The only difference is that the cell changes produced by radiotoxins are several times weaker than those produced by direct irradiation. This circumstance makes it possible to study in greater detail cellular changes that take place under radiation action. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 17Jul64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003

nw

Card 2/2

BRESLAVETS, L.P.; KASYMOV, A.; FILIPPOVA, N.F.

Changes in the process of cell division and nuclear structure
under the effect of irradiation and radiotoxins. Radio-
biologia 5 no.5:735-737 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

FILIPPOVA, N.I.; GALLER, A.A.

BF-6 salve caps in fungous diseases of the scalp. Vest.derm.
i ven. 33 no.3:79 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Kiselevskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera
Kemerovskoy oblasti.

(SCALP--DISEASES)

TSIMBAL, M.M. [TSymbal, M.M.]; FILIPPOVA, N.I. [Filipova, N.I.]

Reservoirs and biological characteristics of the development of
Puccinia triticina Erikss. in the Ukrainian steppe. Ukr. bot.
zhur. 19 no.2:54-61 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kukuruzy,
g. Dnepropetrovsk.
(Ukraine--Leaf rust of wheat)

FILIPOVA, N. K.

The role of electrolytes in sizing. S. S. Voyutskii, N. K. Filipova, and N. P. Zolova-Spanovskaya. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, No. 4, 8-12 (1950).—The mechanism of the various sizing processes (i.e., rosin or latex sizing of paper, chromesizing of leather, etc.) is much the same, and can be explained in large part by the concurrent processes of homo- and heterocoagulation. A study is made of the effect of electrolytes on sizing agents and sized materials. Data are presented to show that, with dil. solns. of sizing agents, dispersions are affected not only by ions present in the industrial water used, but also by salts arising from the fibers themselves. In the sizing of paper it is necessary to use a coagulating agent only because there is insufficient attraction between the fibers and the sizing agent to ensure pptn. of the particles of sizing agent on the fiber surface. The mechanism of rosin sizing of paper and the role of alum in the process are discussed. In the sizing of vegetable fibers with synthetic latex the initial concn. of the coagulating

electrolyte necessary to attain the most uniform distribution of the sizing agent should not be above 10-30 g./l., which can be later increased to 100 g./l. Because the presence of univalent cations (I) should retard homo- and accelerate heterocoagulation, the presence of I in pulp should result in improved sizing. A mixt. of 1:1 cotton rag and sulfite pulp is sized with synthetic latex contg. 30% solids. For a quantity of NaCl introduced with the latex equal to 0, 25, 50, and 100% (based on the fiber wt.), the dry tensile strength of the board is 4.0, 6.0, 0.1, and 5.1, and the wet tensile 2.4, 4.4, 3.7, and 1.9 kg./sq. mm., resp., and the coeff. of wettability is 0.52, 0.67, 0.61, and 0.30, resp. These results show that, at relatively low addn. of NaCl, there is a more uniform pptn. of latex on the fibers; at too high a concn. of NaCl, there is an increase in the flocculation of the latex particles. When the above board is subjected to artificial aging, however, it is found that the board contg. NaCl added to the sizing agent is more brittle and shows less elongation than board sized without NaCl.

John Lake Keays

LOBANOVA, N.V.; FILIPPOVA, N.K.; SHAROVA, Z.P.; RAUTIAN, G.N.

Methods of colorimetric determination and specification of fabrics.
Tekst. prom. 21 no. 4:52-54 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Colorimetry) (Textile fabrics—Testing)

FILIPPOVA, N.M., insh.

Design modification of hydraulic-turbine assemblies in connection
with the use of hubs of laminated wood. [Trudy] LXX no. 4:357-368
'57. (MIRA 11:4)

(Hydraulic turbines) (Wood, Compressed)

15.8107

2109, 2209

S/079/60/030/009/012/015
B001/B064

AUTHORS:

Losev, I. P., Fedotova, O. Ya., Filippova, N. M.

TITLE:

Synthesis and Investigation of Polyamides From
 ω, ω' -Diamino-p-xylene and Dicarboxylic Acids

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 9,
pp. 3074-3077

TEXT: The authors continued their previous investigation (Ref. 1) on the synthesis and properties of polyamides, proceeding from ω, ω' -diamino-p-xylene and dicarboxylic acids and obtained a series of salts of glutaric, pimelic, azelaic, and sebacic acid whose elementary analysis also permits the determination of their empirical formulas that correspond to the neutral salts. On heating the salts to temperatures between 220 and 290°C, a number of curves was obtained of the specific viscosity of 0.2% solutions of polyamides forming in cresol as a function of the reaction temperature. In the case of poly-p-xylene glutaric acid amide (I) and poly-p-xylene pimelic acid amide (II) the optimum reaction temperature is 240°C, in the case of poly-p-xylene azelaic acid amide (III) it is 250°C, and in the

Card 1/2

Synthesis and Investigation of Polyamides S/079/60/030/009/012/015
From ω, ω' -Diamino-p-xylylene and Dicarboxylic Acids B001/B064

case of poly-p-xylylene sebacic acid amide (IV) it is 260°C (Fig. 1). Table 1 gives the constants of these polyamides. Moreover, the thermo-mechanical properties of the polymers obtained were investigated by means of the device by Zhurkov (load 975 g, 10 sec permanent load). Fig. 2 shows the thermomechanical curves for the products (I - IV). The data reveal that the polyamides have a crystalline structure, no highly elastic states, and that they are not deformed when heated to between 260 and 270° under load; this indicates their high thermal stability.^b The properties of the polyamides depend on the structure of the homologous acids: e.g., the melting points of "even" polyamides are higher than those of the respective polymers with odd number of C-atoms in the dicarboxylic acid. The solubility (in cresol, water, cyclohexanone, ethylene glycol) rises with the higher number of carbon atoms in the molecule of dicarboxylic acid. The polyamides obtained can be easily treated by pressing, though treatment by casting under pressure is more expedient. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut imeni
Mendeleeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni
Mendeleev)

SUBMITTED: August 11, 1959
Card 2/2

FILIPPOVA, N.P.

Otogenous liquorrhea. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.4:
68 J1-Ag'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (ispolnyayushchiy
obyazannosti zaveduyushchego, - kand.med.nauk S.A.Yarlykov)
Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EAR -- DISEASES)

L 46990-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)

ACC NR: AP6015324

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/65/000/003/0039/0050

AUTHOR: Budyarov, V. P. (Novosibirsk); Filippova, N. P. (Novosibirsk); Shelomanov, A. I. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

55
B

TITLE: Measuring the time constant of an object by means of self-tuning models

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 3, 1965, 39-50

TOPIC TAGS: self adaptive control, time constant, system reliability

ABSTRACT: The study involves a theoretical analysis and experimental verification of a high-speed self-tuning model system for measuring time constants of objects whose behavior can be described by a linear differential equation of the first order. Recognizing practical deficiencies of existing systems, the authors evolve theorems $Y'_{mod}(t_1) > Y'_{obj}(t_1)$ and $t_2 = 2t_1$. Here t_1 is the instant of coefficient equalization and t_2 is the instant when error $e=0$. The former theorem indicates that the moment t_0 , at which error derivative $e'=0$, precedes moment t_1 . The cited theorems serve as a basis for the design of two high-speed measuring systems with models, whose stability and accuracy do not depend on the form of the input signal. The partial derivative of error in the parameter being tuned need not be calculated.

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-506

L 46990-66

ACC NR: AP6015324

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The systems require no special or complex elements and can be made of standard components. Proof is presented for the two theorems evolved. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 12,14/ SUBM DATE: 09Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002

ms
Card 2/2

ZABORENKO, K.B.; FILIPPOVA, N.V.

Methods for the determination of the absolute quantities of ionium
(90th, 230). Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.2:203-206 Mr-Apr '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Thorium--Isotopes)

SOBOLEV, V.M.; MEDZHIBOZHSKIY, M.Ya.; FILIPPOVA, N.Ya.

Economic comparison of oxygen and compressed air methods for the intensification of steel smelting. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.6:202-206 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy filial Instituta avtomatiki, Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii i Dnepropetrovskiy filial Instituta ekonomiki AN UkrSSR.

BAKIRAKH, Ye.E.; DAVANKOV, A.B.; MARTENS, L.A.; LAUFER, V.M.; SOKOLOVA, N.M.;
OBUKHOVA, Z.A.; FILIPPOVA, N.Ye.

Cultivation of the plague microbe on media of acid casein hydrolysate
demineralized using an ion-exchange resin. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i
immun. 33 no.3:51-55 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
mikrobiologii i epidemiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR "Mikrob".
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (CASEIN) (ION EXCHANGE RESINS)

FILIPPOVA, O. G., GINZBURG, E. B., and KRESTOVNIKOVA, V. A.

"Typhoid toxin," Ztschr. f. Immunitatforsch, 83:143-51, 1934

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

FILIPOVA, O.

✓ The preparation of formalin vaccines. O. Filipova, N. Semcheva and K. Kurdyumova. *Z. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immunol. Inforsch.* (U. S. S. R.) 18, 146-52 (in German 1937)(1937).—Formalin solns. of 1-2% kill emulsions of *B. typhi*, *B. paratyphi B* (I) and *B. dysenteriae*. It seems to be relatively resistant to 0.2% formalin. The antigenic and immunization characteristics of the typhus vaccines contg. 0.5-1% formalin are about equal. The antigen in 2% formalin is weakened. The addn. of 0.5% PhOH to the formalin vaccine does not change the antigenic or immunization characteristics. S. A. K.

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METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1937-1938

FILIPPOVA, O.G.

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Humans and Animals. F-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, No 5222

Author : Filippova, O.G.

Inst : Not given

Title : Choice of Tests to Determine Polyvaccine Reactivity.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Mosk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1956,
8, 566-566

Abstract : Parallel tests were conducted with introduction of the whole vaccine in doses of 1, 1.5, and 2 ml on mice intraperitoneally; 0.1 ml of the whole vaccine and a 1:10 dilution of the supernatant liquid after centrifuged polyvaccine into rabbits intradermally, and, finally, precipitation reaction and complement fixation with the

Card : 1/2

Filippova, O.G.

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Humans and Animals. F-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, No 5221

Author : Filippova, O.G., Kossova, A.K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experimental Study of the Effect of Polyvaccine Doses
on Development of Immunity in Mice.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Mosk. n.-1, in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1958,
8, 571-580

Abstract : The optimal dosage for immunizing mice was determined in testing the NIISI polyvaccine. In subcutaneous injection of vaccine (0.5 ml singly), the lowering of the antigen dose by 10 to 20 times while the content of calcium phosphate salts was kept constant yielded almost the same

Card : 1/2

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and
Animals.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43292

Author : Filippova, O.G., Epshteyn, E.I.

Inst : -

Title : A Comparative Study of Two Methods of Antigen Vaccination
in an Experiment on Mice.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Mosk. n.-i. in-t vaksini i syvorotok, 1956,
8, 645-652.

Abstract : A study was conducted of two methods of verifying antigen
immunogenicity -- a subcutaneous and an intraperitoneal
method. The study was conducted on mice with samples of
typhoid fever preparations (total antigens, and prepared
polyvaccine). Both tested preparations produced a greater
immunity when used intraperitoneally (greater survival of
infected mice) than when used subcutaneously. The optimum
period for testing immunity in subcutaneous immunization

Card 1/2

FILIPPOVA, O. K., BERSTEIN, K. O.

Prevention of intestinal infections. Gig. sanit., Moskva No. 7,
July 50. p. 50-2

1. Of Krasnoyarsk Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

NIKULINA, G.A.; FILIPPOVA, O.K.; SHTIBEN, V.D.

Staining the granules of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Lab. delo 8
no.2:42-43 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Krasnoyarskaya krayeva i Krasnoyarskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoye stantsii (nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. V.D.Shtiben).
(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHThERIAE) (STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY))

24,5500

80155
S/105/60/000/05/16/028
B007/B008

AUTHORS: Burkin, A.L., Engineer, Filippova, O.N., Engineer, Sheftel', I.T.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences (Leningrad)

TITLE: Thermoresistor²⁵ KMT-14²⁴

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, No. 5, pp. 71-73

TEXT: A number of thermoresistors with various parameters were developed in the USSR and are manufactured for the industry at present. If the ambient temperature exceeds 180°C, however, they can not work reliably for a long time. The design and characteristics of the new thermoresistors KMT-14 are given here. They are provided for working at temperatures up to 300°C. The design is shown in Fig. 1 and the dimensions are given. The semiconductor element of the KMT-14 is made in the shape of a bead (diameter = 0.5 mm) from a mixture of cobalt- and manganese oxides. The thermoresistor KMT-14 can be used at increased humidity, in water, and aggressive liquids. The dependence of the resistor on temperature is shown in Fig. 2 for some types of the KMT-14. The static characteristics for such a type, taken at various ambient temperatures, are shown in Fig. 3. It may

Card 1/2

Thermoresistor KMT-14

80155
S/105/66/000/05/16/028
B007/B008

be seen from them that the KMT-14 can be used as pickup in systems for the automatic control of temperature and in fire-alarm installations (Ref. 4). The maximum working temperatures must however not exceed 150-200°C in these cases. The KMT-14 can be used at temperatures up to 300°C in circuits which work according to the principle of the Wheatstone bridge. The stability of the resistor KMT-14 was checked at 300°C on a great number of types. The results are listed here in a table. They show that an aging at 300°C for 300-400 hours during the manufacturing process is sufficient as a rule for stabilizing the thermoresistor. Such thermoresistors also show a satisfactory stability in the further course over the total range of the working temperatures. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1959

Card 2/2

SHTUTMAN, M.N.; SHUL'MAN, V.M.; MILYAVSKAYA, Ye.M.; FILIPPOVA, R.A.;
YEREMEYEVA, T.A.; LUKINA, M.N.

Spectra analysis of iron ore, agglomerate, and blast-furnace
slag in a "sounding" direct-current arc. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1330-
1332 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Iron ores—Spectra) (Electric arc)

FILIPPOVA, R.D.

RUSSIAN BOOK EXHIBITION 6W/1165

Moscow, *Tehnicheskii aerodinamicheskiy Institut*
Dinamicheskaya (Noise Suppression) Moscow, October, 1959. 128 p.
(Series: *Prozhlomnaya aerodinamika*, issue 14) Krysia slip
insert. 1,200 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): Ye. Ye. Pudin; Ed. (Title page): A. S. Gerasimov,
Candidate of Technical Science; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. A. B.
Kozlovskaya, Engineer.

REMARKS: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, technicians,
and scientific workers specializing in industrial aerodynamics and
noise suppression of aerodynamic installations.

CONTENTS: The collection contains papers on problems associated with noise
suppression of aerodynamic installations. The subject covered includes:
noise propagation in aerodynamic installations; noise measurement;
noise of rotating fans, noise measurement for large ventilating systems,
and methods used in theoretical research. 30 personalities are mentioned.
All articles but one are accompanied by references most of which are
articles.

- 1. Shchegolev, I. Ye., I. A. Gerasimov, and Ye. Ye. Pudin. Investigation
of the aerodynamic noise of the action on the level and spectrum
of the aerodynamic noise of Rotating Fans 22
- 2. Filipova, R. D. Investigation of Noise Suppressors for Large Ven-
tilating Installations 35
- 3. Pudin, Ye. Ye., E. G. Gulya, and A. G. Melin. Natural Dampers With
Loose-Material-Type Absorbers 45
- 4. Verevsky, E. E., and A. I. Isakov. Investigation of Rotating Flow
Mixer-Resonator Suppressors 65
- 5. Bozhov, Ye. G. Some Methods for Investigating Sound-Absorbing Me-
terials 80
- 6. Shumakov, S. E. Acoustic Properties of Slag Wool 99
- 7. Pudin, Ye. Ye., and I. A. Gulya. Investigations on Building
Acoustic Chambers 109

AVALIABLE: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Card 3/3
AC/m/ee
8-52-60

30422

17.1352.

S/058/61/000/009/048/050
A001/A101AUTHORS: Malyuzhinets, G.D., Filippova, R.D.

TITLE: Calculation of attenuation of low-frequency sonic waves in straight lined ducts

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 9, 1961, 291, abstract 9Zh413 (V sb. "Prom. aerodinamika", no. 18, Moscow, Oborongiz, 1960, 3 - 11)

TEXT: The authors derive a formula enabling one to determine attenuation of low-frequency sonic waves in air ducts lined with standard sound-absorbing materials; method and results of testing are described. The attenuation formula in decibells per length unit looks as follows: $\Delta L_1 = 8.6 (\pi f/c) (d/b^{1/2})$, where f is frequency, c is sound velocity, b is the real and d is the imaginary parts of the reduced impedance of the absorbing layer, obtained by calculation or experimentally. An experimental testing of the theoretical formula was carried out by direct measuring of attenuation in a rectangular duct one of whose walls was lined with caprone cotton wool, stitched mats made of cotton "anipirovanny" and gravel layer. The values of the real and imaginary parts of reduced impedance of the absorbing layer were obtained with an interferometer and agreed with

Card 1/2

30422

S/058/61/000/009/048/050
A001/A101

Calculation of attenuation ...

calculated ones. Measures were taken preventing origination of reflected waves and longitudinal sound propagation in the absorber layers. The tests were made with a loudspeaker and a microphone shifting along the duct axis. The results obtained testify that the derived formula is applicable to calculation of attenuation up to frequencies of 500-600 cps at the lining with caprone fiber and up to 800-900 cps at the lining with gravel layer.

L. Pereverzev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

30991
S/124/61/000/009/012/058
D234/D303

26.1120

AUTHOR: Filippova, R.D.
TITLE: Experimental investigation of models of silencers with absorbent filling
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 9, 1961, 22, abstract 9 B116 (V sb. Prom. aerodinamika, no. 18, M., Oborongiz, 1960, 21-23)

TEXT: The author investigates by experimental methods the effect of form and dimensions of silencers of an aerodynamical installation, operating with hot gases, on the magnitude of attenuation of sound waves in the silencer. The relation between the attenuation factor in the silencer with filling at normal incidence of sound and the attenuation factor of sound waves propagating in a canal with gravel is elucidated. Methods of acoustic tests are exposed. The attenuation in a canal is estimated according to the ratio of levels of sound power in the input and output cross-section.

Card 1/2

X

Experimental investigation...

³⁰⁹⁹¹
S/124/61/000/009/012/058
D234/D303

ions. Recommendations are given for the use of data obtained by
the author in designing silencers. [Abstracter's note: Complete
translation]

Card 2/2

X

FILIPPOVA, R.D.; YUDIN, Ye.Ya.

Experimental investigation of mufflers designed as pipes with branches.
Prom. aerodin. no. 18:95-107 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Acoustical engineering)

PETROVA, A.N.; FILIPPOVA, R.D.

Characteristics of amylose isomerase and ribonucleic acid contained in it.
Biokhimiia 30 no.2:438-442 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

I. Institut biokhimi imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

PETROVA, A.N.; FILIPPOVA, R.D.

Formation of an intermediate complex of amylose isomerase Mg^{++} ,
ribonucleic acid and polysaccharide. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.2:455-
457 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Submitted July 17,
1964.

L 05162-67 EPI(m)/EWP(w) IJP(c) WW/EM

ACC NR: AP6011263

SOURCE CODE: UR/0,13/66/000/006/0100/0108

AUTHORS: Munin, A. G.; Naumenko, Z. N.; Terekhin, A. S.; Filippova, R. S.; Chikin, K. G.

ORG: none

31

B

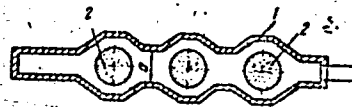
TITLE: Apparatus for damping noise in aerodynamic or gas-dynamic machinery.
Class 47, No. 180020

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzys, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 108

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic noise, acoustic noise, aerodynamics

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an apparatus for damping noise in aerodynamic or gas-dynamic machinery. The apparatus contains a reinforced concrete case with sound-absorbing columns, an inflow duct, and an exhaust chamber. To increase the acoustical effectiveness of noise damping in a broad range of frequencies, the reinforced concrete case is corrugated and has a variable cross section (see Fig. 1). The sound-absorbing columns are placed in each corrugation.

Fig. 1. 1 - reinforced concrete case;
2 - sound-absorbing columns



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Jul64

Card 1/1 vmb

UDC: 621-758.34:533.071.5

NEMM, V.A., inzh.; FILIPPOVICH, S.A., inzh.

Use of polyamide plastics in Czechoslovakia. Energomashinostroenie
6 no.8:47-48 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Czechoslovakia-Machinery industry) (Plastics)

FILIPPOVA, S.G.

Methods of teaching mechanical drawing in technical schools. Trudy MEI
no.28:60-75 '56. (MLRA 10:6)

(Mechanical drawing)

FILIPPOVA, S. P. and KISLICK, F. I.

Tochechnaia i rolkovaia svarka zharoupornykh stalei i splavov. (Vestn. Mash., 1950, no. 6, p. 41-45)

Spot and roll welding of heat-resisting steels and alloys.
DIC: TN4.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

LASHKO-AVAKYAN, Sof'ya Vasil'yevna, kand.tekhn.nauk; LASHKO, Nikolay
Fedotovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; FILIPPOVA, S.F., red.; SUKHAREVA,
R.A., tekhn.red.

[Soldering aluminum alloys] Paika aluminievykh splavov. Moskva,
Mosk.dom nauchno-tekhn.propagandy im. F.E.Dzerzhinskogo, 1958.
25 p. (Peredovoi opyt proizvodstva. Seriya "Mashinostroenié,"
no.14) (MIRA 12:3)
(Solder and soldering) (Aluminum alloys)

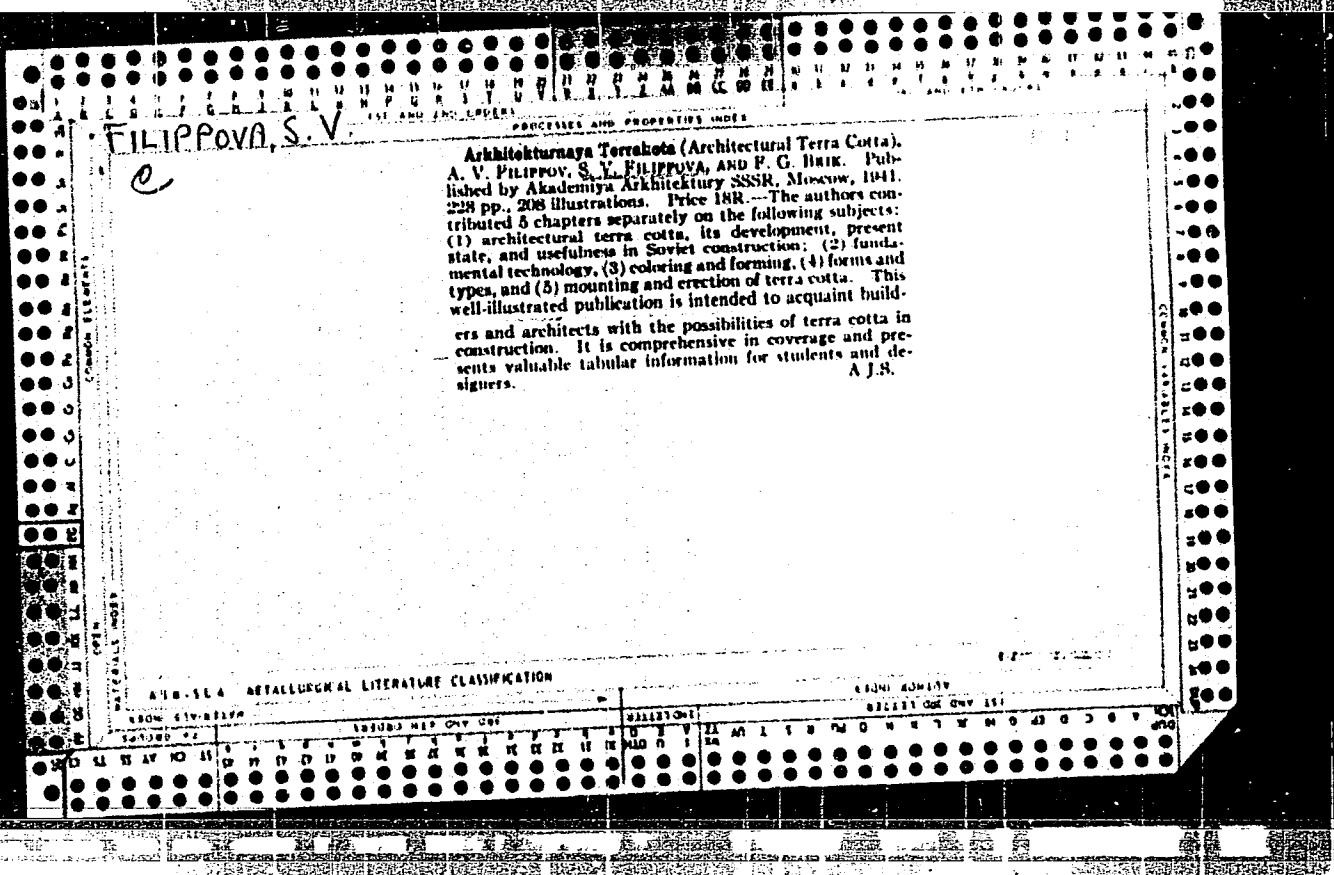
FILIPPOVA, S.S.; BAZHANOVA, Ye.V., otv.red.; BARKOVSKIY, I.V.,
red.izd-va; ZENDEL', M.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Labor productivity, costs and business accounting in U.S.S.R. industry after the Great Patriotic War; bibliography of books and magazine articles for 1945-1957] Problemy proizvoditel'-nosti truda, sebestoimosti i khozrascheta v promyshlennosti SSSR posle Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny; bibliograficheski ukazatel' knig i zhurnal'nykh statei za 1945-1957 gg. Sost. S.S.Filippova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 347 p.

(MIRA 12:11)

И. Академија наук СССР. Fundamental'naya biblioteka obshchestvennykh nauk.

(Russia--Industries--Bibliography) (Bibliography--Russia--Industries)



FILIPPOVA, S. V.

FILIPPOVA, S. V. - kand. tekhn. nauk. i, FILLIPOV, A. V. - Chl.-Korr. Akademii
arkhitektury SSSR prof.

Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii arkhitektury SSSR

TEKHNLOGIYA IZGOTOVLENIIYA GLAZUROVANNYKH OBLITSOVOCHENYKH IZDELIY Page 101

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed
in 1950, Moscow, 1951

F-105 SV

СЛОВОТВА, I. 4.

Chem abs 448
1-25-54
Building material

Effect of organic admixtures on water consumption of cement ingredients and action of diluents. V. V. Tevzov and T. A. Pilyanova. *Tekhnol* 19, No. 3, 8-13 (1954). — As fineness of the sand increases, the diluent effect increases considerably. Treatment with oxidizers, in particular, calcination, reduces sharply the water consumption required to attain a given fluidity and increases the diluent action of the reagents. Simple drying at 20-25° is sufficient to lower the water consumption 6%. B. Z. K.

Chem
②

8(6)

SOV/112-59-3-4636

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 50 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Filippova, T. A.

TITLE: Influence of Turbine Cavitation Properties Upon the Operating Conditions of a Hydroelectric Generating Station (Analiz vliyaniya kavitatsionnykh kachestv turbin na rezhim raboty GES)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Energetika, 1958, Nr 1, pp 125-131

ABSTRACT: The analysis is simplified by: (1) using reduced-model characteristics and (2) assuming that all units at the station are of the same type and that the optimum conditions correspond to a uniform load distribution among the optimum number of operating units. Various cases of mutual relations between the cavitation and power characteristics of water turbines are considered; curves of starting the units are plotted; tables are presented that illustrate the effect of capacity limitation upon the cavitation conditions for a number of model water wheels.

N.D.P.

Card 1/1

FILIPPOVA, T.A.

Effect of cavitation limitations on the operation of hydroelectric
power stations. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.1:121-128 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Rekomendovano kafedroy gidroenergetiki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo
instituta.
(Hydroelectric power stations)

FILIPPOVA, T. A., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Cavitation in the operation of hydroelectric power plants". Moscow, 1959. 18 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 142)

FILIPPOVA, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methods for increasing the operating efficiency of the Novosibirsk
Hydroelectric Power Station. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5
no.2:102-105 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Predstavlena kafedroy gidroenergetiki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo
instituta.

(Novosibirsk Hydroelectric Power Station)

MAKHNIBORODA, E.I., inzh. (Novosibirsk); ROMASHKO, Ye.A., inzh. (Novosibirsk);
FILIPPOVA, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk (Novosibirsk)

Automatic load distribution between the units of a hydroelectric
power station using a relative increment method. Elektrichestvo
no.4:19-22 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Hydroelectric power stations) (Electric power distribution)

FILIPPOVA, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Construction of the characteristics of relative increments of
hydroelectric power stations under field conditions. Elek.sta.
34 no.2:47-50 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

ACC NR: AP7002307

SOURCE CODE: UR/0143/66/005/001/001/001

AUTHOR: Filippova, T. A. (Docent)

ORG: Novosibirsk Electrotechnical Institute (Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Selection of operating equipment at hydroelectric stations

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 6, 1966, 8-14

TOPIC TAGS: hydroelectric power plant, electric power production

ABSTRACT: Investigations performed for a Hydroelectric Station with 8 power units indicated that the efficiency could be increased by 2-3% with proper solution of problems of the selection of working equipment, which emphasizes the practical expediency of the solution of this problem. This article presents a simplified method, developed on the basis of the power characteristics of a hydroelectric station of 400 megowatts power and with 5 identical hydroelectric power units, for performing these calculations. The author determined that optimization of internal station operating conditions can be performed in consideration of the following simplification: (a) The operating zone of units with a constant number of machines included can be accepted as constants; (b) The composition of the equipment included can be selected for maximum possible theoretical efficiency. Recommendations as to the se...

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP7002307

lection of the number and composition of units operating can be performed using the stations operating characteristics produced by any of the known methods of load distribution between hydroelectric station units. The usage of the equipment characteristics supplied by the factories for optimization of internal station load distribution is not permissible. This paper was presented by the Department of Electrical Systems and Networks. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS: 37,564]

SUB CODE: 10 / SUBM DATE: 11Feb65

Card 2/2

LAZAREVA, L.V.; FILIPPOVA, T.F.

Some properties of carbon and quartz replicas from polished surfaces.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no. 6: 760-763 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Powder film) (Photomicrography)

137-58-6-13410

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 324 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kurmanov, M. I., Govor, U. S., Dobruskina, Sh. R., Sandler, N. I.,
Solov'yeva, G. G., Filippova, T. F.

TITLE: The Effect of Arsenic on Properties of High-strength Steels
12KhN3A, 30KhN3A, and 18KhN3A (Vliyaniye mysh'yaka na
svoystva vysokoprochnykh staley 12KhN3A., 30KhN3A i
18KhN3A)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n. -i. in-t metallov,
1957, Nr 3, pp 59-75

ABSTRACT: Investigations were performed in order to study the effect of
As, in amounts up to 0.3%, on the mechanical properties and
the macro-and micro structure of steels 12KhN3A, 30KhN3A,
and 18KhN3A, as well as on the composition of their carbide
phases, their temper brittleness, cementation, nitriding,
isothermal decomposition, etc. It was established that As
produces a banded structure which cannot be eliminated by
standard heat-treatment procedures, and that it increases
the amount of Ni present in the carbide phase; As has vir-
tually no effect on the mechanical properties of steel, but

Card 1/2

137-58-6-13410

The Effect of Arsenic on Properties of High-strength Steels (cont.)

increases its tendencies toward reversible and irreversible temper brittleness, favors the decomposition of austenite, and inhibits the process of cementation. Nitriding of As steel produces a friable layer of ϵ phase and the hardness is sharply reduced. It is concluded that As impairs the properties of the steels investigated and, therefore, may only be employed in quantities not exceeding a few hundredths of one percent. Bibliography: 7 references.

P. V.

1. Steels--Properties results
2. Arsenic--Metallurgical effects
3. Steels--Test results

Card 2/2

KURMANOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAVROTSKIY, I.V., inzh.; FILIPPOVA,
T.F., inzh.

Effect of arsenic on the properties of M16C steel (state
standard 6713-53). Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.5:
187-200 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Steel--Testing) (Arsenic)

S/133/60/000/007/010/016

AUTHORS: Kurmanov, M.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Filippova, T.
F., Engineer

TITLE: The Effect of Arsenic²¹ on Carbon- and Alloyed Structural Steels¹⁸

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 7, pp. 637 - 642

TEXT: In order to investigate the effect of arsenic on carbon-containing and alloyed structural steels 14 types of these steels (ГОСТ 4543-48 = GOST 4543-48 and ГОСТ 1050-52 = GOST 1050-52) were melted in induction furnaces. Structural examinations proved that arsenic induced the development of streak structure in the steel, which could not be eliminated completely by conventional heat treatment and the homogenisation of the steel at 1,200°C for 10 hours with a subsequent normalisation. It was found that the arsenic content raised the resistance of the steel somewhat, whereas it decreased plasticity and also to a slight extent its impact strength. Arsenic in a quantity below 0.3% changed the critical points. In steels alloyed with Cu, Mn and Mo, arsenic raised the critical points, in nickel alloys only A_{C3} , in silicon A_{C3} and A_{T3} , whereas no change was observed in the crit-

Card 1/3

S/133/60/000/007/010/016

The Effect of Arsenic on Carbon- and Alloyed Structural Steels.

ical points of steels alloyed with chrome and phosphor. Reversible and irreversible brittleness were also increased by arsenic. The increase in irreversible tempering brittleness was mainly found in alloyed steels, where not only the decrease in impact strength was observed, but also the shift of the minimum to the direction of higher temperatures, most probably as a result of the lower content and the higher stability of the residual austenite. The kinetics of the isothermal decomposition of austenite were examined by Akulov's method and it was established that the isothermal decomposition curves display a stable character when the As content was below 0.3%, the kinetics of austenite transformation, however, underwent considerable changes. In steels alloyed with Ni, Si, P, Mn, Cr and Mo at temperatures below the zone of minimum stability of austenite, arsenic shortened the period of incubation and transformation and decreased the amount of residual austenite. In steel alloyed with Ni, Mn and Mo arsenic decreases the incubation period in the zone of minimum stability of austenite. In steels alloyed with Si, P, Cu and Cr the incubation period will be longer. The analysis of the curves of isothermal transformation indicates that hardening properties are effected unfavorably by As. In cementation arsenic im-

Card 2/3

S/133/60/000/007/010/016

The Effect of Arsenic on Carbon- and Alloyed Structural Steels

peded the carbonisation of steel and as a result of this the cemented layer was less saturated by carbon and its thickness was reduced (Ref. 15). When increasing the As content up to 0.31% the hardness of the cemented layer increased somewhat, while the amount of residual austenite decreased. It was established by metallographical and X-ray structural analyses of the nitrated layer that during nitriding arsenic impeded the saturation of the steel surface by nitrogen. When applying arsenic-containing steels, the actual manufacture conditions and the purposes of the machine parts must be taken into account. There are 2 graphs, 1 set of photograph, 7 tables and 15 references: 11 Soviet, 1 English, 1 French and 2 German.

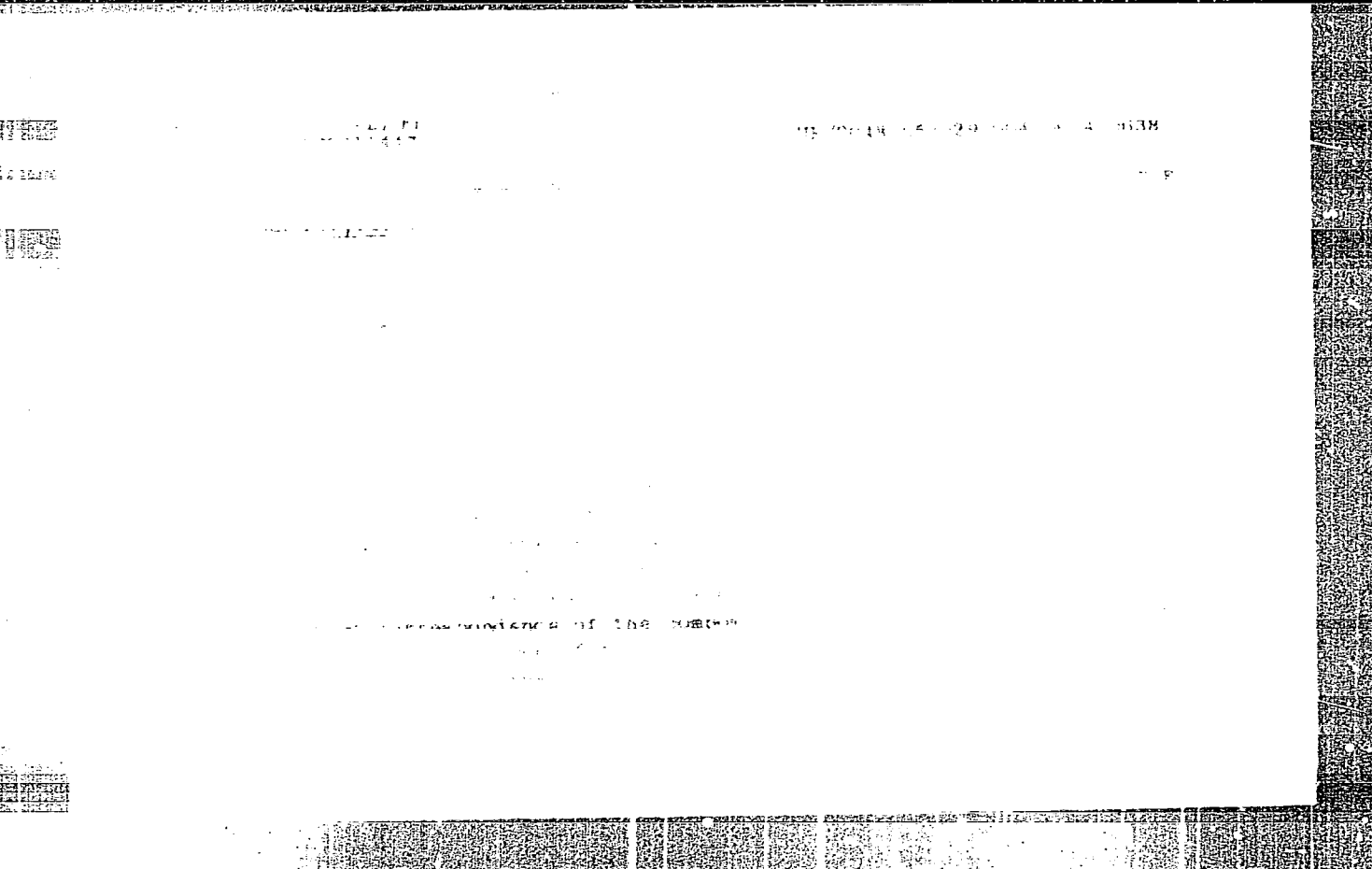
ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Metals)

Card 3/3

KURMANOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; FILIPPOVA, T.F., inzh.

Effect of arsenic on carbon and alloyed structural steels. *Stal'*
20 no. 7:637-642 JI '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.
(Steel, Structural--Testing) (Arsenic)



control of the computer

NR REF ROW - 004

OTHER: 004

PETROV, D. P., FILIPPOV, N. V., FILIPPOVA, T. I. and KIRABROV, V. A.

"Powerful Gas Discharge in Chambers with Conducting Walls." (Work carried out in 1954 and 1957); pp. 170-181.

"The Physics of Plasmas; Problems of Controlled Thermonuclear Reactions." Vol. IV. 1958, published by Inst. Atomic Energy, Acad. Sci. USSR.
resp. ed. M. A. Leontovich, editorial work V. I. Kogan.

Available in Library.

ACCESSION NR: AT4025289

S/000/63/000/000/0021/0030

AUTHOR: Filippova, T. I.; Filippov, N. V.

TITLE: Measurement of soft x radiation from a non-cylindrical z-pinch

SOURCE: Diagnostika plazmy* (Plasma diagnostics); sb. statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 21-30

TOPIC TAGS: x-ray emission, x-ray, plasma sheath, plasma physics, plasma temperature, plasma confinement

ABSTRACT: The soft x-ray emission from a plasma ($\lambda = 5 - 15 \text{ \AA}$) was measured with a pulsed installation similar to that used to investigate z-pinches. A plasma was produced in deuterium at 1 mm Hg pressure by a discharge current with a rise time $(6 - 7) \times 10^{11} \text{ A/sec}$, reaching a maximum of 500 kA within approximately 3 μsec . A feature of such a discharge is the non-cylindrical collapse of the current sheath towards the axis, so that maximum plasma compression occurs near the anode. The compression focus serves as a highly localized source of hard radiation (neutrons and protons) and is simultaneously characterized by a powerful flash of continuous spectrum in both the visible and the soft x-ray regions. The radiation was measured photographically and by photoelectric means. The measurement procedure is des-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025289

cribed in detail. Comparison of the experimental data with the calculations shows that the particle densities in the region which emits the soft x radiation is of the same order ($n \sim 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$) as that measured in the visible continuum region ($\sim 7 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$), and that the maximum electron temperature lies in the interval 0.8 -- 1.2 keV. The temperature distribution along the axis of the pinch was plotted as a function of the distance from the negative electrode by measuring the density ratios of photographs obtained behind different filters. The temperature values obtained for different density combinations agreed quite well. It is pointed out that the continuity and monotonicity of the x-ray spectrum was not verified with sufficient reliability. (orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Oct63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64.

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4025289

ENCLOSURE:01

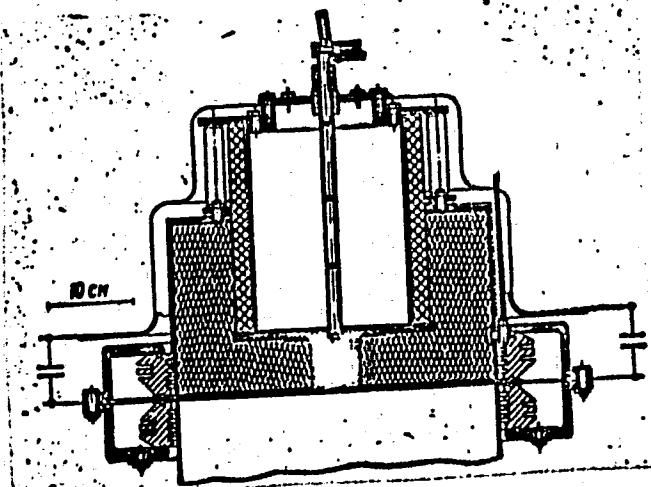
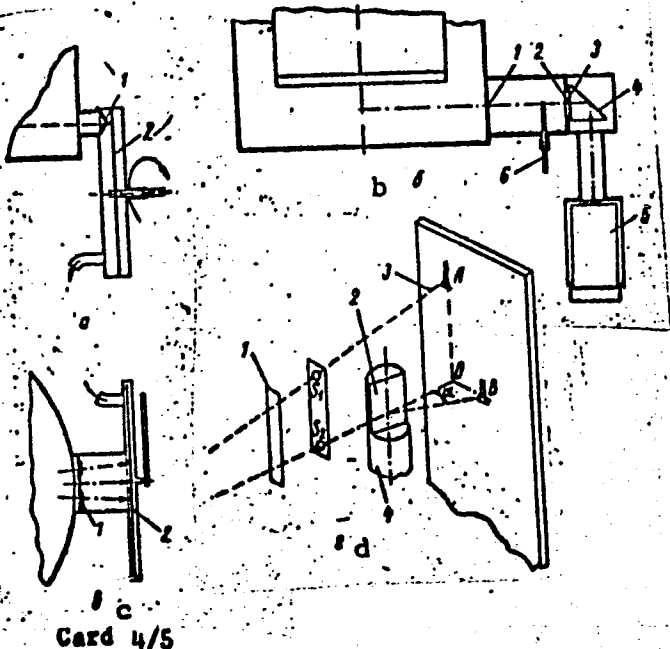


Diagram of discharge chamber

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025289

ENCLOSURE: 02

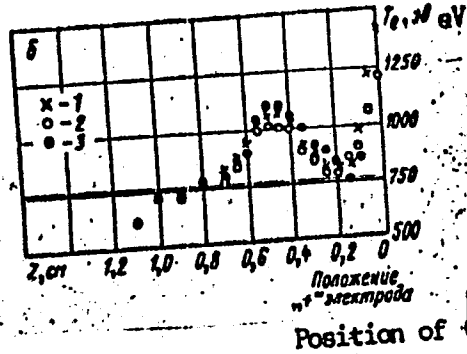
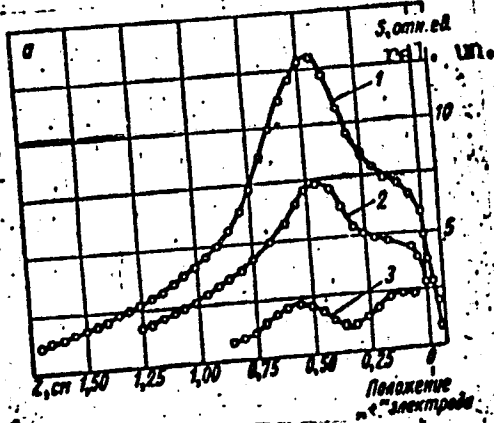


a - apparatus for time sweep of the x-ray image (1 - camera opening, 2 - film disc)
 b - photoelectric registration of x-rays (1 - aperture of camera, 2 - aluminum filter, 3 - scintillator, 4 - prism, 5 - photomultiplier, 6 - mask): c - three-objective camera obscura (1 - aperture, 2 - film disc): d - monochromator (1 - protective slot, 2 - mica, 3 - screen with diaphragm, 4 - rotating column: S - 0.5 mm dia. holes; A - image of pinched in non-decomposed x-radiation; B - image reflected at the Wulff-Bragg angle).

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025289

ENCLOSURE: 03



Distribution of film density along the z axis (a) [filters: 1 - beryllium, 2 - aluminum, 3 - beryllium] and distribution of electron temperature along the pinch axis (b) [filters: 1 - beryllium, 2, 3 - beryllium and aluminum]

Card 5/5

L 18557-63

EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4 RM/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3004260

S/0138/63/000/007/0046/0048

AUTHORS: Frenkel¹, R. Sh.; Filippova, T. I., Vinogradova, L. F. 63
62

TITLE: The effect on physical and mechanical indices of vulcanizates, brought on by thermal treatment of rubber mixtures with kaolin 15

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 7, 1963, 46-48

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene-styrene rubber, thermal treatment, kaolin, vulcanizate

ABSTRACT: Thermal treatment of butadiene-styrene rubbers¹⁵ with various amounts of kaolin, using sulfur and p-quinonedioxime as activators, was conducted at 143C for periods up to 40 minutes. This was followed by milling on cold mixing rolls and a second vulcanization in a press. Such a procedure causes a compound containing 60% kaolin to yield a vulcanizate of 40-50% higher strength, which is reached during the first two minutes of thermal treatment. At the Armavir plant for rubber soles additional experiments were conducted with three types of synthetic rubbers to which were added from 170 to 200 parts of kaolin. After compounding on mixing rolls, the products were warmed for 15 minutes at 150C, followed by 2-3 minutes of roll-milling and subsequent vulcanization. It was

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L 18557-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004260

found that the resistance of the vulcanizates to abrasion increased by 20-25%, while the tolerance to 75%-stretchings at 250 cycles per minute increased three-fold and elevenfold, with the plasticity remaining unchanged. In another procedure the initial operation is conducted in a mixer heated to 100-110C. Orig. art. has: 1 chart and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Volzhskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rezinovoy promy*shlennosti (Volga Division of the Scientific Research Institute of Rubber Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

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... neoprene rubber, with similar results. It was determined that the re-
sults are within the limits of experimental error.

... (Institute for Applied Research)

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OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GERASIMOVA, N.V.; YERMOLAYEVA, L.N.; MATYAYEVA, L.K.; FILIPPOVA, T.N.;
PERVIN, Yu.A.

Programming for the automation of technological designing.
Trudy Proek. tekhn. i nauch.-issl. inst. no.2:94-111 '63
(MIRA 17:7)

ACCESSION NR: AR4023356

8/0284/64/000/002/0013/0013

SOURCE: RZh. Voprosy* tekhnicheskogo progressa i organizatsii proizvodstva v mashinostroyenii, Abs. 2.35.69

AUTHOR: Gerasimova, N. V.; Yermolayeva, L. I.; Matyayeva, L. K.; Filippova, T. N.; Pervin, Yu. A.

TITLE: Programming methods for the automation of technological planning

CITED SOURCE: Tr. proyektn., tekhnol., i n.-i. in-ta. Volgo-Vyatsk. sovmarkhoz, vy* p. 2, 1963, 94-111

TOPIC TAGS: automatic programming, technological process, computer-controlled machine tools

TRANSLATION: An algorithm for the automatic planning of technological processes may be divided into two parts. The first incorporates the processing of the geometric information (blueprint data) to determine such features of a part as its shape and design characteristics essential for the technological process. The second part, the actual planning, reflects the production conditions. A program

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ACCESSION NR: AR4023356

for the automatic planning of turning operations during piece-produced and small-series production has been investigated. Data about the surfaces of the part are fed into the memory of an URAL-2 electronic computer. A relatively small proportion of these data, needed in most subroutines, is stored in the operational memory. Data about the special features of the part are coded on magnetic tape (MT); they are retrieved into the operational memory only once during the compilation of the technological charts for the given part. The program for scanning the technological characteristics occupies 306 locations. The program for automatic planning includes the compilation of the following subroutines: the subroutine for path control in the processing of the given part; the auxiliary subroutine for branching to each operation; and subroutines specifying the tool, its geometry and cutting conditions. All these subroutines are recorded and stored on the MT. The subroutines for branching are retrieved from the MT in accordance with the operation code. Each subroutine determining the path control of the tool on the part requires 704 positions. The combined total volume of the program is about 10,000 positions. Using the first part of the algorithm one obtains the path control chart for the given part, and supplementary information for position changes and their parameters. On the basis of retrievals of the subroutines that determine the position changes in accordance with the operation

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ACCESSION NR: AR4023356

code, the operational chart is compiled and recorded on the MT. For parts of average complexity the overall time for compiling the program, including access to the MT, is about 3 minutes. A general block diagram of the program and block diagrams of the individual subroutines are given, together with the structure of the language for the characteristics of the part, and the storage layout. A. Proskuryakov.

DATE ACQ: 06Mar64

SUB CODE: IE, CP

ENCL: 00

Card. 3/3

KASHURICHEV, A.P.; FILIPPOVA, T.N.; PETROVA, G.A.

Solid fuel as a source of power and chemical raw materials.
Ispol'. tverd. topl., ser. maz. i gaza no. 5:66-71 '64
(MIRA 19:2)

FILIPPOVA, T.P.

FILIPPOVA, T.P.

Tuberculosis of the eye treated with streptomycin, phthivazid,
and sanazin combined with tissue therapy. Oft.shur. 12 no.2:118-120
'57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo
instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akad. V.P.
Filatova (dir. - prof. N.A.Puchkovskaya)
(~~EYE~~-TUBERCULOSIS) (ISONICOTINIC ACID)
(STREPTOMYCIN)

FILIPPOVA, T.P.

Treatment of tuberculous etc diseases with streptomycin and
phtthivazide in combination with tissue therapy. Uch.zap.
UEIGB 5:185-189 '62 (MIRA 16:11)

*

TYAPKIN, K.F. Primalni uchastiye: GOLIK, A.I., inzh.; KHARCHENKO, S.P.,
- inzh.; FILIPPOVA, T.S., inzh.; BORUSHKO, T.I., red.izd-va; IVANOVA,
A.G., tekhn. red.

[Interpretation of gravity anomalies caused by finite geologic
structures along the strike] Interpretatsia gravitatsionnykh
anomalii, obuslovlennykh konechnymi po prostiraniyu geologiches-
skimi ob"ektami. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol.
i okhrane nedr. Pt.1. 1961. 78 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Gravity prospecting)